

PARISIAN SILHOUETTES.

Immense Success of the Great Exposition.

THE MILLION VS. THE MONARCHS.

Agriculture, Machinery and Education Our Pet Exhibits.

WISER NOBLES BUY AMERICAN WARES.

The International Jury at Work—Our Representatives.

THE SHAH AND HIS DIAMONDS.

A Cordial Leave-Taking Between Grant and MacMahon.

ULYSSES RETREATS TO HOLLAND.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

PARIS, June 15, 1878.

The adjournment of the Chambers has left the great Exposition without a rival. The great peace-providing Congress at Berlin is a foregone conclusion, and beyond comments upon the friendly reception of the French representatives at Berlin one hears little about it. Paris, in thought, is therefore tolerably well centred on the Paris show. That portion of the press which sneered at the Exhibition is silenced by its immense pecuniary success and the increasing interest in it. It is funny enough to see this fighting nation with its Temple of Peace open, when Austria, which held the last great world show, is getting up a make-believe of belligerent preparation.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

The Donapartists, who still wish to speak depreciatingly of the Exhibition, and point to the fact that there have been no sovereigns to see it as there were at that of 1867, when Austria, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and other countries sent their monarchs, are answered by the republicans, who triumphantly point to the Shah of Persia. His Majesty is not much to brag of in the royal line, but he is still a curiosity.

SMART, THEREFORE AMERICAN.

Apropos of the Shah, it is said that some smart New York operators have been trying to get his diamonds. Notwithstanding the strong guard of police, on Wednesday evening at nine o'clock a fire broke out in his apartments at the Grand Hotel. Next day several fast New York men who had been staying at the hotel disappeared for parts unknown. Everything smart in this way being attributed here to Yankees, the inference is plain.

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

Our agricultural collection at the Exhibition is eliciting a high meed of praise on all sides. The specimen machines are superbly got up in expensive woods, with silver plating prodigally lavished upon them. A number of bales of superior cotton have just arrived from New Orleans.

TITLED CUSTOMERS.

In addition to the sales of articles from the Tiffany exhibit to the Prince of Wales they have found purchasers of their superb wares in the persons of the Shah, Prince Leopold of Austria, Archduke Ludwig, Comte de Flandres, Prince Radziwill, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild. The Berlin Museum has ordered a duplicate set of the Censola collection of gold ornaments from Curium.

THE WATCH ON THE SHINE.

Similar good fortune has attended the American Watch Company. The entire contents of their showcase have been sold to dealers in Great Britain, Holland, Germany and Australia.

OUR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Our educational exhibit is now completed, and its installation has been arranged with reference to artistic effect as well as to a scientific classification of the material. Two sides of the exhibit are occupied by the finest specimens of our school architecture of all grades. The other two sides are taken up with graphic illustrations, comprising maps and charts, astronomical and other drawings. The fine collective exhibition from Washington occupies the centre and embraces a model of a school house, reports, text books, views and plans of all the school houses and 4,000 specimens of work by scholars of all classes. The National Bureau of Education has sent reports and documents and the catalogues of 138 libraries in the United States. A word of praise is due to Mr. Philbrick, the director.

TREASURY ENGRAVINGS.

The exhibit of engravings from the Treasury Department attracts much attention.

THE JURIES.

Already the international juries have begun their work, and exhibitors are all agog for the good words of these worthies. Until the close of the Exhibition we may expect to hear of much intriguing and pipe-laying for those certificates of award

of which the public afterward learns so much through the advertising columns of the newspapers.

AMERICA'S SHARE OF THE OFFICES.

The vice presidency of the second group having, under the French regulations, been awarded to the United States, Commissioner McCormick has designated President White, of Cornell University, for the position. The Americans have also secured the presidency of class 54 on machines and apparatus in general, and class 55 on machine tools. Professor George Davidson, of the Coast Survey, has been selected for the former and Mr. Charles R. Goodman for the latter.

DECLINING JURISPRUDENCE.

Commissioner McCormick has had considerable trouble with the jury list. Many of the original appointees have resigned, some having been called to America, others being unwilling to serve without compensation. The English have similar trouble with their jurors. There is excellent harmony between the English and American sections.

THE MCCORMICK RECEPTION.

On Thursday evening Commissioner McCormick gave a formal reception at his residence to the American commissioners and jurors and the officers of the ships Constitution, Supply, Portsmouth and Wyoming. The occasion was as enjoyable as possible in view of the jam.

MORE SOCIAL BRILLIANCE.

The balls and dinners of the week have been most brilliant. The ball at the Ministry of Public Instruction and the English Charity Ball at the Continental Hotel, where the Prince of Wales won all hearts not previously engaged, were noticeable social events.

GENERAL GRANT GONE TO HOLLAND.

General Grant has used up the Exhibition, or rather the Exhibition has used him up, for he left on Friday for Holland to recuperate in a series of mild Dutch festivities from the mad whirl of festive Paris. The Dutch government have made extensive preparations for his reception and entertainment, but he looked forward to them with a feeling that he could rest himself there.

NORTHWARD.

He will tarry seven days in the land of the Dutch, and study it with uncommon interest. He will look for the children of the race of the Knickerbockers in their native wilds, and catch them smoking as only a contemplative Dutchman can smoke. It is a country too much neglected of the tourist, who thinks only of its flatness, its canals and its schuipjes, but it is full of quaintness. From Holland the General will proceed to Germany, Sweden and Norway.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MACMAHON.

Before his departure from Paris General Grant took leave of President MacMahon. The meeting between the two soldiers was most interesting. The Marshal was very cordial, saying "France was honored by the presence of so illustrious a general."

A GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

The Wadsworth grain elevator, situated on the corner of Illinois and Ohio streets, was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire broke out at about midnight, and despite the efforts of the entire fire department was destroyed, together with 40,000 bushels of wheat. Through the heroic efforts of the firemen the adjoining buildings were saved, and the propellers and other vessels that lay at the wharf were moved away by tugs. The elevator was built in 1840 at a cost of \$15,000, and is of wood, covered with plaster, and painted the color of sandstone, and furnished excellent material for construction. The building had recently been used as a grain elevator, and Mr. May, one of the owners, states that no fire has been known to break out there since it was built in 1840. The loss on the elevator is estimated at \$12,000, and on the grain at \$12,000 additional. Fully covered by insurance.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

The Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy today voted that the sub-committee, as far as practicable, report on Monday next. The cadets were examined this morning in steam, Spanish, mathematics, algebra and in designing machinery. In the afternoon the Board of Visitors visited the monitor Lehigh, lying in the Severn. Commander S. M. Green, who acted as executive officer of the first monitor in the celebrated fight with the Confederate ironclad Merrimack, accompanied the party.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Professor King, of Buffalo, lately of Philadelphia, made an ascension from this city this afternoon at five o'clock in his balloon, King Carnival, with 43,000 cubic feet. He took with him Charles C. Gubbey, his dealer in this city. The balloon went east and landed near Hightstown. About three thousand people witnessed the ascension. The Professor says this is his two hundred and tenth ascension.

DARING ROBBERY.

At two o'clock yesterday morning James A. Abbott, agent of Adams' Express Company at Golconda, was awakened by four men who said they wanted him to go to his store for a sick person. On entering his store they demanded an \$800 express package which was supposed to have been in Abbott's possession. The package had not arrived, however, and the robbers took \$200 from Abbott, who he had on his person. Then three of them forced Abbott into a skiff, and after proceeding down the river a few miles, they fired a shot from Abbott, who he had on his person. "Dead men tell no tales," Abbott fortunately escaped, and the robbers were not seen again.

THE INDIANS.

PROGRESS OF GENERAL BRADLEY'S EXPEDITION—HOSTILE IN SEPARATIONS BY BANNOCKS AND PLUTES—A DEMAND FOR ARMS FROM OREGON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)
CAMP NEAR SUN DANCE HILL, W. T., June 12.
Via IRADWOOD, D. T., June 15, 1878.

About three hundred miles of our advance into the Sioux country was completed yesterday. Nothing of importance has occurred up to this point. No Indians, or any indications of Sitting Bull's marauders have been seen. Occasionally ranchmen, or "pigeons" to the Black Hills gold mines have been met and questioned. They were, of course, full of rum and volatile in accounts of savages seen in the neighborhood of those about to be seen. These exaggerated accounts, however, do not affect my belief that there will be fighting this summer, and possibly on a large scale. There has been fighting during every one of the thirteen summers of your correspondent's experience, and this is placed on the natural course of events. To-day General Bradley makes a detour to the north, to the mouth of the Black Hills, scouting to go on the order of the day, to find a desirable locality for a permanent camp. We will meet the Arapahos Indians on the river somewhere. There are counted upon to be our allies in the war of the coming summer.

THREATENING BANNOCKS AND PLUTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.
A special despatch from Winnemucca says thirty or forty whites at White Horse Meadows, Grant county, Oregon, are threatened by a strong force of hostile Bannocks. The Winnemucca company of mounted volunteers will start from Camp McDermitt to-morrow to reinforce the White Horse Meadows settlers. Our county officials will try and send more men and arms from here to-morrow.

THE PICTURES IN THEIR PAINT.

A special despatch from Boise City says Major Downey, who is on the way with his command to Sheep Ranch, has received orders to return to Fort Harney in consequence of information received that Edgar, a Plute chief, was at the head of 400 warriors, and resolved to go upon the warpath. This band is composed of the Indians who have left Bannock Agency. A LONG PLANNED OUTRAGE.
Some of the military officers here have recently interviewed Leming, the Indian boy under sentence of death for the murder of Alexander Hadden. Leming says the Bannocks are led by Buffalo Horn and two other Indians, and state their plan was to rendezvous at Jasper Mountain and at Sheep Ranch, to get the Plutes to join them, and then proceed northward to the Indian shore and settle the continent for several months, but his story is corroborated by other information, and proves that the outbreak has been long contemplated.

The settlers of Bracuna and vicinity have abandoned their homes and come to this place for safety. Soldiers on the Boise City and Carson River roads in Baker county, Oregon, for a distance of sixty miles, have also left their homes and sought places of safety.

PROTECTING THE EL PASO STAGE ROUTE.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 15, 1878.
The New Orleans special from San Antonio says that General Grierson, informing General Ord of the progress made toward protecting the El Paso stage route, says: "I have ordered suitable detachments of infantry to occupy seven springs. They will be able to prevent further attacks from the valley and to protect the route to Bartles Springs."

OREGON CITIZENS TO BE ARMED.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1878.
The President and the Secretary of War were in consultation today upon the subject of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. Mr. McCarty read to the President a telegram received by the Secretary to-day from the Governor of Oregon, stating that Indians had been committing depredations upon the settlers of that State; that the settlers are unprotected with arms and ammunition for the purpose of their protection, and that the Government should take steps to supply them. The request of the Governor will be granted, and instructions to that effect sent to the proper military authority in Oregon immediately.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

ARRIVAL OF THE AZOR AT SIERRA LEONE—PEACEFUL PATRIOTISM ON THE VOYAGE.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15, 1878.
The following information was received here to-day at A. M. by the News and Courier from their special correspondent, A. B. Williams, concerning the voyage and arrival of the emigrant ship Azor at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa:

SIERRA LEONE, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, June 15, 1878.
The Azor arrived here to-day. For too many of the emigrant passengers who sailed from Charleston on Saturday night have been here for some time, and at one time there was reason to fear that the Azor would be nothing less than a floating cholera hospital. The first day of the voyage, the Azor was a police force and required every part of the vessel to be kept clean. There was no quarantining at this point, but the emigrants could not be too highly praised. Soon, however, the need of an experienced physician began to be felt. Even before the Azor sailed the week before last, this malarial spread rapidly.

PREVALENCE OF SHIP FEVER.
This was not to be expected, the ship fever, caused by the close confinement between decks, the scanty accommodations, and, above all, by the water, which was so bad. The Azor, however, the emigrants were better. They had not been accustomed to practise self-denial, and soon exhausted the limited daily supply of water. There was great waste, despite the efforts of the officers. The fever spread rapidly, and before we reached this point, which is a colonial settlement on the west coast, belonging to Great Britain, the Azor was a floating hospital. The first day of the voyage, the Azor was a police force and required every part of the vessel to be kept clean. There was no quarantining at this point, but the emigrants could not be too highly praised. Soon, however, the need of an experienced physician began to be felt. Even before the Azor sailed the week before last, this malarial spread rapidly.

RECEIVING IN CHARLESTON.
The Azor left Charleston on the 21st of April, making the voyage in twenty-eight days. The excitement among the negroes here is intense, and immense crowds throng the streets discussing the news. The officers of the Liberia Exodus Association are by no means encouraged by the result of the voyage, and it is thought that the Azor will be a costly movement for so much dampened thereby.

NEW ENGLAND QUAKERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)
NEWPORT, R. I., June 15, 1878.
The business meeting of the New England Society of Friends to-day was largely attended. The minutes were read as follows:—N. K. Worcester, of Kansas; and Elizabeth L. Comstock, from Ohio; Kikana Board, from Iowa; John P. Pennington, from New York; Mary White, from Edinburgh, Scotland; and Dr. James Curry Thomas, from Baltimore. Interesting letters were read from the yearly meeting in London, London, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Western Kansas, and from Brunswick, Maine, Lebanon, Syria, and a committee was appointed to answer them.

William O. Newhall, of Lynn, Mass., was unanimously elected clerk of the meeting, and Mr. Worcester was elected secretary. The reports from the various quarterly meetings in New England show that the society is growing more and more active. The present membership was reported to be 4,446.

POPULAR TEMPERANCE MEETING.
This evening a temperance meeting was held, and the society extended an invitation to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the public in general to attend. There is a large attendance of Friends. The meeting will continue until Friday. Important subjects will be discussed during the week.

JURY MEETING TONIGHT.
The Old Colony Railroad Company have determined not to run any trains to-morrow to accommodate excursionists who desire to attend the services of John H. Baker and Elizabeth L. Comstock, from Ohio; Kikana Board, from Iowa; John P. Pennington, from New York; Mary White, from Edinburgh, Scotland; and Dr. James Curry Thomas, from Baltimore. Interesting letters were read from the yearly meeting in London, London, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Western Kansas, and from Brunswick, Maine, Lebanon, Syria, and a committee was appointed to answer them.

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WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Potter Committee.

DEFECTIVE LOUISIANA RETURNS.

Congress to Adjourn on Tuesday Afternoon.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1878.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION AWARD.
The House does not manifest any disposition to take up the Senate bill appropriating the amount necessary to pay the award of the Fishery Commission. It is thought that if Congress fails to take action upon this measure President Hayes will call an extra session of Congress.

THE INCOME TAX VOTED DOWN.
The proposition to include the income tax in the Internal Revenue bill was voted down in the House to-night by a decided majority. The republican members were not averse to its remaining as a part of the bill, and on a standing vote it was thought at one time that the House would adopt the amendment. The yeas and nays, however, were called, and the strength of the measure disappeared in the face of the members going on record as favoring the renewal of this odious tax.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1878.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE—HIS MINORITY REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented (under the permission granted yesterday) his views in opposition to the report of the committee on the Kimmel bill and the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature on the subject of the Presidential election. He said he would be content himself to have the paper printed in the Record, but some gentlemen desired to have it read, and there was no objection to its being read. He then stepped to the Clerk's desk and was about to read his report (quite voluminous) when Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, objected to its being read to that session of time until after the tobacco bill should be disposed of. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules in order to extend this privilege to Mr. Knott, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Knott then proceeded to read his report. It opens with a declaration of unfeigned regret at his inability to concur in the resolution reported by the committee or in the reasoning by which that conclusion had been reached. The great underlying question to be determined was not the one which the committee seemed to consider paramount to all others. It was not merely whether the present incumbent of the Presidential and Vice Presidential offices should be disturbed, but it was a wider range and reached an infinitely profounder depth. It was true that it might incidentally affect the title of a couple of citizens to the honors and emoluments of certain high and important offices, but it was not the duty of the committee to disregard the dignity and sovereignty of thirty-eight independent and equal States, as well as the rights and liberties of 40,000,000 of people. Its earnest determination would lead to a satisfactory solution of an existing controversy—the most remarkable, perhaps, that had challenged the attention of civilized men, and which extended far beyond the present hour, and affected the destinies of generations yet unborn. He then proceeded to argue that the title to the Presidency, like the title to any other office, can be passed upon and decided by the Judiciary, and he asked why, then, should the people be told, through a formal Congressional pronouncement, that no legal method can be conceived for testing the title, and casting from office one elected into it by the device of a handful of political favorites. The conclusion of the report is in these words:—"Let the representatives of the people teach the people by solemn resolution that possession is better than right and usurpation stronger than law; that returning boards are supreme, and that the law is voiceless, then, indeed, will the people realize that law has abdicated and that force has been enthroned, and then will the country, indeed, become Mexicanized; force will be resorted to to redress wrong as well as to sustain it, and recourse will be had to the sterner arbitrament of the bullet, and after assumption shall have succeeded usurpation, anarchy will come like lightning and seal the fate of this great Republic forever!"

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.
The President sent the following nominations to the Senate at a late hour this afternoon:—

E. S. Hammond, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Western district of Tennessee; John Wason, of Arizona, to be United States Surveyor General for Arizona; John S. McChesney, to be Receiver of Public Money at Fort Verde, Arizona; W. W. Woodcock, to be Register at Land Office, Fort Dodge, Dakota; Indian Agents—Alfred N. Marion, of Maryland, at Tahlequah, Cherokee Territory; S. S. Lawson, of Illinois, at Mission, California; William H. Baker, of New York, at Red Lake agency, Minnesota; Henry J. King, of Minnesota, at Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota; William H. Wason, of Illinois, at Fort Dodge Agency, Dakota; Samuel A. Russell, of New Mexico, at Abiquiu Agency, New Mexico.

Also the names for the new law establishing a permanent form of government.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.
The Senate, in executive session, this evening confirmed the following nominations:—

Ernest Dehman, of Wisconsin, to be Minister Resident to the United States at Karlsruhe, Germany; H. H. Brown, of New York, to be Receiver of Public Money at New York; John S. McChesney, of Arizona, to be Receiver of Public Money at Fort Verde, Arizona; W. W. Woodcock, to be Register at Land Office, Fort Dodge, Dakota; Indian Agents—Alfred N. Marion, of Maryland, at Tahlequah, Cherokee Territory; S. S. Lawson, of Illinois, at Mission, California; William H. Baker, of New York, at Red Lake agency, Minnesota; Henry J. King, of Minnesota, at Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota; William H. Wason, of Illinois, at Fort Dodge Agency, Dakota; Samuel A. Russell, of New Mexico, at Abiquiu Agency, New Mexico.

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a most depressed condition, and the fate must have seemed to be probable.

FRENCH COUNTERSINTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

FLEET AT HAYRE.

Consul Bridgland writes to the State Department that the French fleet at Hayre has been extended by the French Government to the officers and crews of the Washington, Constitution, Portsmouth and Supply, which conveyed goods from this country to France for the Exposition. The customs officers have permitted the purchase by our officers of cigars and heavily dutiable goods in bond without payment of duties. The Western Railroad of France conveys the officers and men to and from Paris at the rates of the French military tariff—that is, about one-fourth of the regular rates, thus enabling even the lowest paid seaman to visit the Exposition and have delivered the goods at the Exposition without freight charges. The least ship brokers have performed all the necessary routine work, attended to on landing and forwarding goods free of other charges than for the manual labor actually employed. Most honorable mention is due to Mr. Jules Merville, a prominent broker, and Mr. Frederic Daguenot, a master stevedore, for their cheerfully volunteered services.

THE AMERICAN SEAMEN AT PARIS—COMMENDATION FROM MARSHAL MACMAHON.
The Navy Department is advised, through a report from Ensign Lucien Young, of the Portsmouth, who had charge of the American seamen who were detailed to assist in getting the American section at the Paris Exposition in readiness, of the return of the men to their respective ships, the Constitution, Portsmouth and Supply. The conduct of the men while on duty in Paris, Ensign Young reports, the best he ever knew. They were clean and neat, orderly and obedient, setting an example not only creditable to themselves, but to the American Navy at large, and when they were drawn up in line at the ceremony of opening, their cleanliness and general good appearance caused Marshal MacMahon to stop and speak personally to Ensign Young for very complimentary terms.

RETURNS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE LAST TEN MONTHS—DECREASE OF THE TAX ON SPIRITS NEARLY SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A comparative statement showing a summary of collections of internal revenue for the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 and 1878, exhibits a decrease in the tax on spirits amounting to \$5,730,734.39; a decrease of \$872,064.99 in the tobacco tax; an increase of \$477,224.56 on fermented liquors, and a decrease of \$113,387.24 in the tax on banks and bankers. The taxes on dealers,